

acted the siege of Dendermond; as an octogenarian plays at chess; as Lane's invalid Walton lies from his easy chair in the tub placed before him, or, to use an illustration more in keeping with our subject, as Mazarin passed his last sleepless hours, surrounded by his mistresses and minions, in directing the game which he could no longer play in person—not for glory, for it sets no value on his wealth, for of that he has enough; but for his country, for he is too cosmopolitan to indulge in any romantic notions, but for the "fun of the thing."

But we must change our note, most patient readers, and proceed to the liar medical, who is, perhaps, the most dangerous of the class. No door is strong enough to "keep him out." Fever or rheumatism makes its appearance, and back fly the bars to admit the bearer of returning health. He comes, and with him his Pandora's box. The paroxysms of illness are not the season for giving his secondary office. A gouty man, however malicious by nature and habit, is scarcely prepared to listen to a story of his neighbor's offences or backslidings, while he is damning the world and his nurse, or thinking of Paradise and the parish clergyman. Suffering wonderfully improves a man's benevolence, and has more effect on his charity than the sermons of a hundred deans and bishops. It would be too much even for the obdurate malice of a disappointed spinster to inquire into the frailties of her next-door neighbors, while languishing under an attack of rheumatic fever. It is during the period of convalescence, when the evil spirits have just passed off, and Mr. A. is congratulating himself that his bones are not yet calcareous, and Miss B. is thanking God and Camomile that she is not numbered among the bestials; it is in this hour of interest and chick-broth that the medical gossip opens his battery. How easy to insinuate a hint against C's solvency while complimenting a mercantile bachelor, not quite insensible to the charms of his calf and boulders, on his rapid improvement in appearance, to shake his head knowingly at the mention of the name of Miss P., and hint that sentimental folks in solitary lanes, and romping country dances with hell-cap officers, are not particularly prudent while feeling the pulse of that inveterate blue and rago, Miss T. The heart is then so open to all impressions that the sick chamber becomes the head-quarters of scandal.

Within its perfumed walls the materials of all social disputes assume form, whether they refer to a "member" or bell-ringer, the mayor or mercer, the taste of a turban or the integrity of a reputation; in every thing, in short, which can shake the face of a ward, a village, or a market-town. The same agent in all this, however, is out of view, his fees are at stake in the matter; he moves the puppets, but he only speaks by hints and innuendoes. He suborns nature in his favor, for he bows at what moment a patient is in a condition favorable for the reception of a lie or exaggerated expression, and doses him with the aforesaid commodities as he doses him with the contents of his laboratory. He has just been with the head of the family—"pulse irregular, bilious, irritable, good—now into him the conduct of his personal enemy, Mr. Smithers, to whom I owe a grudge for that air about the party-wall; when taken to be well taken." The old gentleman is particularly easily-taken and equally well shaken by the intelligence which he receives, and vows vengeance instantly. "You (a particular emphasis on you) titillate a man amazingly) ought to be above petty disputes; arrange matters amicably; do not (oh! naming Esculapius) resort to personal violence; newspapers sufficient to flay a bullock are to be had at Dickens's; the saddlers at a very reasonable price, but the first functionary ought to respect the law." A week afterwards two elderly gentlemen, scant of wind and perspiring like the walls of a Russian bath, are found belaboring each other in the performance of a moral duty, in the daily quiet streets of Adleboro.

If we had not been hitherto somewhat too prolix, we should have had a word to say of the legal liar, who, after receiving a confession of the guilt of a client, still maintains, in the face of an abashment, his innocence.

Of the lie marvellous, indulged in by tourists of such small deer; and, though last not least, the lie oriental, appropriated by Tiffin and Bunlow, and tiger-hunting nabobs, but we have said our say, to which, we doubt not, our readers will say "Amen." One word at parting, good reader, for a fool, says the aphorism, may sometimes instruct a wise man. If you are a merchant, anxious to die a millionaire, lie; if you are a lawyer, anxious at some future time to occupy the pulpit, lie; if you are a curate, anxious to be a bishop, lie; if you are a diplomat, anxious to be an ambassador, lie; if you are a statesman, anxious to be attached to your country, and £3,000 a year, lie; if you are an honest man, anxious to gain bread, lie; if you are a rogue, anxious to gain plunder, lie; to all and each of you, if you are desirous of the pomps and dignities and rewards of this world, we would emphatically repeat the advice.—[British Journal.]

A young lady in one of the leading circles of Washington was complimented by a gentleman on the simplicity and good taste of her dress at an evening party. She replied, "I am glad you like my dress, it cost just seven dollars, and I made every stitch of it myself." When young ladies value themselves upon cheapness of their attire, instead of its expensiveness, we shall have fewer "broken" fathers and husbands.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POLYNESIAN.

SIR:—Having for sometime been a careful observer of the relation between, and conduct of, the two political journals issued in Honolulu, I beg that you will permit me a few remarks, from which both may profit, or the readers be instructed.

It is a very old saying, though probably unknown to the shepherd Cain when he slew the husbandman Abel, that "two heads are better than one, even if one be a sheep's head." Hence, when your amiable contemporary of the *Advertiser* so broadly reveals its ardent desire for your translation to "kingdom come," it acts in ignorance of the above truism. And its perception of another maxim in modern political economy is equally imperfect, when it ignores that in every country, where a free press exists, public opinion invariably ranges itself under two prominent banners: those for and those against the existing state of affairs; the first being represented here by the *Polynesian*, the latter by the *Advertiser*. Both together, if properly conducted, contribute to each other's prosperity, to the correction of error and dissemination of truth; but suppress one, and you at once demoralize the character and destroy the influence of the other. To expect that a constitutional government does, can or will exist without a press to represent it, is an absurdity—especially when coming from American or English born pens; and whether that press be the property of the government or an individual, it follows, as a matter of course, that the patronage of those whose opinions it speaks will be given to it. To carp at such a condition is as unreasonable as it is imbecile.

The plea of economy has often, and in the most exaggerated form, been set up as a reason why the *Polynesian* should be silenced and its press disposed of. Suppose it done; will any man believe that the remaining press would forego the opportunity of taxing the government for its printing at a rate that would put economy out of the question?

While then the reasons advanced by the opposition are weak, selfish and shortsighted, there are reasons of great weight and sound policy why the *Polynesian* and its office should pass out of the hands of the Government, pay its own expenses, and depend upon its own energies.

The moral influence of a journal is always in proportion to the interest of its political articles and the ability with which they are handled; and it is measured by the circulation it obtains. But the interest of an article, and the credit it brings to a journal, depend chiefly upon whether it be initiatory or in reply. In the *Polynesian*, however, initiatory articles are seldom, if ever seen, while its whole strength and wit are laid out on articles in reply, and as it seems to me, it endeavors to exercise itself and amuse the public by dancing on one leg alone. A parrying game is very pretty, no doubt, but at the same time very tiresome. In an acknowledged organ of a party, whether government or opposition, we look not only for the ability to parry an attack, but also to make a lunge—to reply in defense, but to inform in advance. We, the public, of one party or the other, like to see our opinions, principles and projects carried on the front of a journal, inviting discussion and defying controversy; and we consider it as no compliment, to ourselves or our leaders, to see them brought up incidentally at the fag-end of a defense, however brilliant that defense may be. To this charge both the journals are equally subject. For instance: the session of the legislature is rapidly approaching, and yet not an intimation has been given of what the Government proposes to do in regard to the prominent questions of the day. Confidence begets confidence; and if the Government cares at all to obtain the approbation of its measures by the public, or to make the opinions and principles upon which those measures are based, clear, convincing and dominant, the silence of the press that represents it will always be misunderstood by its own partisans and vilified by its opponents. On the other hand the opposition journal is equally dumb. Three months have elapsed since the elections, yet not the first syllable has been revealed of what may be the platform and principles on which the opposition members intend to base their claim to attention and their hopes of a majority; and, for all that appears, it may be as blind and unreasoning in conception as it is dumb in expression. The consequences of this silence to both parties is injurious, is suicidal. It renders every government measure, when finally brought forward, suspected; it vitiates the legitimate usefulness and honorable position of an opposition press. Besides, the Government deprives itself of the moral support of the well-disposed when it refuses to honor them with its confidence, and, with a timidity that is unfavorable to conviction, withholds its measures from the ordeal of public discussion: while the opposition justly incurs the odium of captiousness and carping without the ability to build up or to substitute.

It is always easier to discover defects than to follow them into their causes. What I, therefore, am now going to advance, I wish to be considered more as a probability than as a fact. I believe, then, as far as the Government organ is concerned, that the cause, if properly analysed, will be found in the fact of its being the property of, its expenses paid, and its editor salaried by the Government. Some allowance might be made for the force of habit; and something for the disposition of Ministers who, relying upon their honest intentions, may think that they are doing enough for an enlightened public and to comply with their duties, when every one or two years they report what they have done, or intend to do, to the Legislature. When the Government by the law of 1856 attempted to reconcile its ownership of the *Polynesian* and its salary to the editor with its non-responsibility of the editorial articles, it virtually confined the editor to defensive articles alone, while it imposed upon itself a reticence as needless as it is injurious. As a consequence, while editorial ability of the first order is cramped and paralyzed, the interest which the journal would possess, if taking the initiative in discussing measures before, rather than defending them after they have transpired—that interest is lost, and the public is driven to satisfy a natural, legitimate and commendable curiosity upon such distorted truths and vagrant rumors which the opposition journals will not fail to serve up for it, and thereby secure for themselves that interest and attention which the recognized representative of the Government apparently holds so cheap.

Now, were the *Polynesian* and its editor emancipated, by a sale or a reasonable lease, from their pecuniary

dependence on the Government and left to depend on their own ability and energy for support, there can be no shadow of a doubt that the journal would rise in value and the Government be better served. It would then no longer be the mouth-piece of the Government alone, as formerly, or simply the mouth-piece of the editor, as latterly, but it would be the organ of that large and respectable portion of the community whose opinions and feelings, with whatever nuances, are yet essentially in unison with the Government. It would then be under the absolute necessity to adopt, find or compel means to post itself and the public on Government measures and Government opinions, and thus earn for it that prestige of candor and integrity which in polemics are often half the battle. And by rendering that veil of silence and secrecy wherein the Government shrouds itself from one legislative session to another, it would confirm the loyal and rally the wavering to an administration that thus showed, that it was strong enough to do its business in the light of day; wise enough to submit the soundness of its measures to the test of discussion; prudent enough to compare, modify or fortify the advice of the Cabinet or Privy Council with the views of other intelligent men and the feelings of the public; and calm enough to distinguish between the opposition, as a constitutional element, and its virulent attacks upon men, as a temporary effect either of the imbecility of its leaders or, perhaps, the very silence of the Government as to its own measures.

That the independence of the *Polynesian* would in many other and various ways increase its circulation and respectability and, as a logical sequence, benefit the party whose views it is supposed to adopt, needs no further explanation to practical men.

But if it should be said that an independent organ, such as I have intimated, might sometime refuse to defend the acts or endorse the opinions of this or that official, notwithstanding the wishes of the Administration, I would reply, that if ever an officer, placed by his Majesty in a position of trust and responsibility, should become so incompetent or obnoxious that no public press in the country dared, with any regard for its own truth, consistency and loyalty, uphold him in his office, then such a fact of itself would seal his political doom and be a warning to the Administration to advise his removal or tender their own resignation.

And here let me remark, that whenever a change in the Administration should occur, followed by a corresponding change in measures and policy, there would naturally also be a change in the medium that then would represent the new regime. And the *Polynesian* in its turn may one day become an opposition journal. As it now is, we have a Government organ fixed by statute law, no matter whether its managers are in rapport with the Government or not; we have an opposition organ bereft of hope of advancement and doomed to the condition of a faction, and between the two the King's Government is badly served and his people mystified.

To conclude with an axiom, "to advance is to attack." To give you that political influence—without which it were better for the Government to have no organ at all—you must take the initiative; to do so, you must be free—free to the possibility of becoming an opposition journal—free to represent the opinions of the many, and not merely the opinions of a few. A government that is really national, honest and enlightened will never want a witness of itself, nor a press to bear it.

No. 1.

GENERAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

CUSTOM HOUSE REGULATION.

THE UNDERSIGNED, COMMISSIONERS OF CUSTOMS for the Hawaiian Islands, having taken into consideration the great trouble and inconvenience arising from the regulation of 1847, permitting owners of spirits in bond to take out five gallons from a cask, for consumption, hereby give notice, that from and after the publication thereof in the *Polynesian* newspaper, the regulation of the 1st of July 1847, will be abolished, and that they have sanctioned the following regulation recommended by the Collector General of Customs: No spirituous liquors (including wines, cordials, &c. &c.), subject to a duty higher than five per cent ad valorem, will be delivered for consumption, from either of the Custom Houses in this Kingdom, in less quantities than any original package.

A. B. BATES, } Commissioners
R. C. WYLLIE, } of Customs.
Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Oct. 15, 1851.

REPRESENTATIONS HAVING BEEN MADE TO THE Commissioners of Customs by owners and importers of Gin in casks, of the inconvenience and tax upon them of being obliged to pay duty and take out a Bond, at the same time, not less than a package (it being in large packages and slow of sale):—

The Commissioners recommend that they be allowed to take Gin from Bond, paying duty on quantities of not less than Forty Gallons at a time, paying storage upon the gauge of the cask, until the cask is emptied or withdrawn from the storehouse. (Signed) J. MEEK, } Commissioners
R. G. DAVIS, } of Customs.
A. P. EVERETT, }
Honolulu, Apr. 25th, 1856. 21-tf.

Administrator's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed by the Honorable Geo. M. Robertson, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, sitting as Judge of Probate, Administrator of the Estate of Kuokoa, late of Waialua, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands. Therefore, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to my Attorney, Otho Hinton, who can be found at all times at his office, in Honolulu, over G. P. Judd's drug store; also, all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them to my said Attorney, as he is fully authorized to settle all claims against said estate, and receive and receipt for all moneys due the same, and to do all other acts and things that I might lawfully do in the premises.

PUUKAIKEA,
Administrator of the Estate of Kuokoa, late of
Waialua. 14-tf

Pale and Golden Sherries and Port.
JUST RECEIVED PER "GAMBIA" FROM
Tuke, Holdsworth & Co., London, bottled genuine.

"Vino Seco de Xeres de la Frontera."
Also on hand, a small quantity of the well known
GENUINE FRUITY PORT,
from the same London House. For sale by
ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & STAPENHORST.
49-tf

GOOD AND CHEAP
WINES & LIQUORS

In Quantities to suit Purchasers.

CHAMPAGNE in pints and quarts;
Extra Fine CLARETS;
Common do.;
Superior SAUTERNE;
RHENISH WINES;
MUSCAT;
PORT WINE; MADEIRA;
Choice BRANDIES;
PEPPERMINT and ANNISSETTE;
Genuine HOLLANDS GIN;
Common GIN;
OLD TOM;
KIRSCHWASSER, etc. etc.

For sale by

MELCHERS & CO

HOUSES, LANDS, &C.

Lands for Sale or Lease.

PERSONS WISHING TO PURCHASE OR LEASE LAND adapted for sheep farms, or for the cultivation of coffee or sugar, can hear of the same by applying to the undersigned, at the Interior Office. (45-6t) S. SPENCER.

CHAMBERS, TWO IN SUITE.

TO LET—EDEN CHAMBERS, on Nuanu street. Rent for every two rooms \$20 per month, payable in advance. Apply to Mr. GEORGE WENTZEL, who lives on the premises. 28-tf

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL COTTAGE SITES in the Valley adjoining the Village of Honolulu—consisting of highly productive Kalo lands, with never failing streams of water, and a fish pond. Also, a Tract of four lots on the plains, bounded by three streets. Enquire at this office. 34-tf

To Let,

For a term of five years, or more, on reasonable terms, that portion of LOT OF LAND, situated on Waikiki Plain (adjoining the lots on Thomas' Square), and belonging, in fee simple, to Mr. Joseph Henry Ray.

For Terms and other particulars, apply by letter addressed to Mr. JOSEPH HENRY RAY, or his Attorney care of the Postmaster, Honolulu. 29-tf

For Sale or to Let!

THE DWELLING PREMISES formerly belonging to Rob't G. Davis, situated between Dr. Wood's and C. R. Bishop's residences. Terms easy. [12-tf] ASHER B. BATES.

Cottage to Let.

TO LET—THE HOUSE, NOW OCCUPIED by Thomas Brown, in Nuanu Valley, makai of the residence of E. O. Hall. Register Office, May 1, 1857. 52-tf

For Rent or Lease.

THE well-known Hospital Premises on Waikiki Plains, with all the improvements necessary for the comfort of a family. These premises comprise an area of about ten acres, and are well fenced. Apply to JOSEPH BOOTH, National Hotel. 42-tf

ROOMS TO LET—from \$1 per week. Apply to S. JOHNSON, House Carpenter, 52-tf

TO LET.—Sleeping Rooms. Enquire of Mr. HUMPHREYS, Garden street. 1-tf

TO LET OR LEASE.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform the PUBLIC that, the large and commodious BALL ROOM of the National Hotel, with Chandeliers, Furniture, &c., is offered for rent by the month, week, or single night.

This room is particularly adapted to Concerts, Theatrical Representations, Clubs and public assemblies. It is cool and airy, and has a wide and pleasant verandah. It can seat an audience of 500 persons. Terms very liberal.

Enquire of JOSEPH BOOTH, at the National Hotel. 20-tf

To be Sold or Let.

A LARGE and commodious residence in Nuanu Valley, about a mile and a half from town. Terms moderate. Apply to W. L. GREEN. Honolulu, June 14th, 1856. 6-tf

To Lease.

STORE LOTS ON FORT STREET, BETWEEN King and Hotel streets. Enquire of May 1, 1857.—52-tf A. J. CARTWRIGHT.

Notice to Whale Ships.

Messrs. BAIN & BURTT GENERAL MERCHANTS, Ship and Commission Agents, residing at Auckland, New Zealand, hereby respectfully tender their best services for supplying ships with stores and refreshments of every kind, for purchasing or disposing of oil, bone, &c., for cashing bills of exchange, and generally for the transaction of all other shipping and mercantile business.

For sailing directions for the port of Auckland, Messrs. BAIN & BURTT, beg to refer commanders of whale ships, and other vessels to Henry J. Holdsworth, Captain of the port of Honolulu, and to the Consuls of the United States, at Lahaina, and Hilo. Honolulu, 28th August, 1855. 17-tf

REAL GENEVA FOR SALE AT THE HUDSON'S BAY Company's Store in quantities from five upwards, at moderate prices, FOR CASH. 19-tf